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GERMAN SECRETS ARE DISCLOSED

Horst Von Der Goltz Tells of
Plans to Dynamite
Canadian Cities.

London, April 21, 12:20 a. m.—Last night the government issued a lengthy statement by Horst von der Goltz, the secret agent of the German government, who now is in the United States in custody, giving full details of his activities in America.

The statement bristles with dates and names of places and of persons associated with him. The government prefaces it with a memorandum relating to Von der Goltz's identity and the manner of his arrest in England. This memorandum says that when Von der Goltz was shown a check signed by Captain von Papen, the former military attaché of the German embassy at Washington, which had been seized at Falmouth, he admitted his endorsement and asked to be allowed to make a voluntary statement. He was thereupon given writing material and spent the night of January 21 in compiling a statement to which he afterward swore.

The government's memorandum remarks: "Von der Goltz's statement finds detailed corroboration in the Von Papen checks, which he cannot have known were in the possession of the British authorities."

The statement of Von der Goltz, as given out by the government, is in part as follows: "On August 3, 1914, I left the Mexican army on leave and arrived in El Paso, where Consul Kuck directed me to report to Von Papen. After visiting Washington and Asbury Park I arrived in New York in mid-August, stopping at the Holland hotel. I visited Vice Consul Kraske, who suggested that I avoid being seen about the consulate and he would notify me when to meet Von Papen. A few days later I met Von Papen. I was asked my opinion of a scheme suggested by a certain Schumacher for raiding towns on the coast of the Great Lakes with a motor boat armed with machine guns. The proposal later was rejected owing to the embassy receiving unfavorable information about Schumacher."

Invasion of Canada. "I was then requested to assist in a scheme for the invasion of Canada by a force recruited from reservists in the United States, aided by German warships then in the Pacific. This scheme, which was proposed by Von Papen and Boy-Ed, later was abandoned on the advice of Bernstorff. "Next Von Papen asked me to confer with two Irishmen, who proposed dynamiting of railway junctions, grain elevators and the locks of the canals connecting the Great Lakes. It was hoped thus to terrify Canada,

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formation and paid money to men who came to see him about matters connected with German, Irish and other associations. Von Papen told me he was short of money until Dr. Dernberg arranged matters."

The statement ends as follows: "I make these statements on the distinct understanding that the statements are not to be used against me, that I am not to be prosecuted for participation in any action against the allies and promise has been made to me that I am not to be extradited to any country where I am liable to punishment for political offenses, is made in behalf of his majesty's government."

The following table of "names of persons implicated," written by Von der Goltz, is attached to the statement:

"Buck, New York—Received passport; recommended Covanl."

"Fritzen, New York—Received and transported dynamite, tried to blackmail me."

"Tucker, New York—Acquainted with the general scheme as proposed by Tuite."

"Covanl, New York—Acted as secretary."

"Hausmann, New York—Knew of scheme; offered to supply guns."

"Luederitz—Proposed passport; paid men from steamer."

"Tauscher—Acquainted with the scheme; supplied vessels and orders for dynamite."

"Papen—Supplied money; instigator and general-in-chief."

"Consul St. Paul—Informed of plans; offered to assist me."

"Consul Chicago—The same; U. S. secret service knew all about it."

"Tuite, New York—Made proposals, supplied maps, diagrams of canals, etc."

"Semon, Buffalo—Knew scheme; assisted by his knowledge of terrain."

"Papen—Received money and instructions from Papen."

"Captain Hecker, New York—Stayed in British on parole to stay in New York, knew of scheme and assisted."

"Employees of Tauscher, of Luederitz and officers of ship—Mostly acquainted with scheme."

An appendix to the white paper containing the foregoing gives a dozen names and addresses found in Von der Goltz's notebook, among them the following:

Schumacher, Engenbower, River Farm, Oregon; T. P. Tuite, 372 West 120th street; A. A. Ritzler, care Willbrand, 4202 Avenue 42nd street, Brooklyn (this is address as given); Busse, World building, Frederick, 222 West Twenty-fourth street; Karl Buck, 543 West End avenue; J. D. Senner, 606 Brisbane building, Buffalo.

Letter of Introduction.

"Regarding the material, arms and dynamite needed, von Papen informed me that Captain Tauscher of Krupp agency, had agreed to furnish them. I saw Tauscher. He gave me a letter of introduction to the Dupont Powder company, recommending B. H. Taylor & Co., and supplied me with an order to the man in charge of dynamite barges lying on the New Jersey side of the Statue of Liberty."

"Tauscher told me he would send pistols by messenger to Hoboken to be delivered there to one of my agents at a certain restaurant, as I was liable to punishment if he delivered them in New York without a permit."

"In order to get dynamite, it was necessary to hire a motor boat at a place near 246th street, Harlem, and put the dynamite aboard in suitcases. After getting the explosive I went by taxi with two suitcases to the German club and saw von Papen. I then took the dynamite to my rooms, where I also kept a portion of the arms packed in a small portmanteau. The remainder were in the keeping of two agents, one being Mr. Fritzen, the discharged pursuer of a Russian steamer, the other a Russian, a commercial agent who formerly lived in England."

"The only other agent I employed was C. Covanl, who attended me personally. Tucker not being entrusted with any of those things."

"Two or three days later I received from von Papen at his rooms at the club, in the presence of Fritzen and Covanl, a supply of generators and the vehicle I took to my rooms in a taxi cab. A few days later we left the Grand Central station for Buffalo, Fritzen, Busse and Tucker taking care of the munitions, Covanl attending me."

"In Buffalo I hired rooms at 189 Delaware avenue. I had the dynamite brought there and spent some days gathering information about the precautions taken by Canada. I myself and my agents went to Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 15."

On His Own Resources.

"While still in Buffalo, I received a telegram from von Papen, signed Steffens, informing me that a lawyer John Ryan, had money and instructions. I received the money, but no instructions. Being thrown on my own resources, I determined to reconnoiter the train where I wanted to act, but on the 25th Ryan summoned me."

"Having received, privately, information that the first Canadian contingent had left Valcartier camp I knew I should be recalled, as the object of my enterprise was thus removed. Ryan handed me a telegram of recall."

"As my funds were insufficient I discharged Busse and Fritzen at Buffalo, and left the munitions in the keeping of an aviator who was manager of Fels' restaurant at Niagara Falls and returned to New York."

"Von Papen now directed me to proceed to Germany. He said he would arrange with Bernstorff for my passage. I paid Covanl, directing him to remove from the house at 115 or 116 Fifteenth street, New York, two suitcases filled with dynamite. Whether he complied, I do not know, as I sailed the 8th of October for Italy. Since that time I have had no communication with von Papen."

Von der Goltz appends to the foregoing statement some facts "possibly of importance," including the following communication:

"Information, the accuracy of which I have no reason to doubt makes me believe that the United States secret service know about the matter from beginning to end. I was watched in New York, Baltimore and Buffalo. I told von Papen so. He said the men had orders to watch me but on no account to interfere."

"Luederitz of Baltimore still has the box of saddles and a portmanteau belonging to me. Covanl is a private inquiry agent. His address is 251 West Forty-sixth street."

"I received no remuneration except expenses, which only once was paid by check, all other payments being in United States notes. I was frequently present when von Papen received in-

LANDING OF THE RUSSIAN TROOPS

French People Give the Czar's
Soldiers a Most Enthusiastic Welcome.

Marseilles, April 20.—Thousands of Russian troops, seasoned veterans of the eastern front, have been pouring into France for days and weeks. The strength of the contingent, the last section of which disembarked today, is being kept secret by the military authorities. It is known, however, to be more than an army corps.

The first hint of the presence of Russian troops in France was given by the government in an invitation to leading Paris newspaper men and representatives of the allied and neutral press to come to this city and witness the landing of the final section. To the public at large the news came with dramatic suddenness in an order bidding welcome to the new brothers in arms.

The contingent which arrived today was given a delicious welcome by the overjoyed populace. They marched through the streets amid the wildest cheers and shouts of welcome. The Russian camp has been established here and the great force from across the continent is awaiting orders to leave for the front.

Splendid Appearance.

The troops which arrived today presented a splendid martial appearance as they marched through the streets. They are not new levies, but experienced veterans of many a hard-fought field. They are led by the noted Russian leader, General Lochwey.

No event since England's declaration of war on Germany has thrilled France so profoundly as the news of the arrival of the Russians.

Outside the official world, no one expected them and no one knows how they got here or where they embarked. The whole adventure has a flavor of the incredible. Its reaction on the emotions of the French people reflected in the eloquent order of the day issued by General Joffre.

The scene here today was in keeping with the dramatic significance of the occasion. The French fleet in the harbor broke out in all its colors, sailors manned the rails and fighting tops, guns boomed and the bands played the Russian national hymn.

On the transports Russian bands played the Marseillaise, and the decks were lined with soldiers at attention. Cheers thundered from both sides as the first transport, Latouche Treville, drew alongside the quay and began to disembark its freight of fighting men in full equipment.

The strangers were directed by a guard of honor, headed by the Sixth Russian and the One Hundred and Fifteenth French regiments.

General Meunier, military governor of Marseilles, and General Guerin, representing General Joffre, headed a gathering of French notable, who received the Russian commanders with military honors and welcomed them, in the name of the nation, to the tune of more cannon and more cheers, while the people went wild with emotion.

The arrival of the Russians is viewed as a result of the recent allied war council in Paris and also as an indication that the war is to be decided on the western front. From both political and military points of view, it is regarded as an event of supreme importance.

That these big movements from eastern Europe should have been able to come to all—has amazed the nation. The only tenable inference seems to be that the transports came from Archangel. Recent news from the north of Europe indicated that the ice would be broken up earlier than usual this year and that the Russian White sea port would be temporarily closed to commerce by the government.

General Lochwey and his force will probably go to the front immediately.

CABINET CRISIS

HAS BEEN ENDED

Gradual Extension of Con-

scription, If Required Army

Is Not Obtained.

London, April 20, 10:27 p. m.—The whole nation was surprised and the great majority of the people were cheered by the unexpected announcement, after the cabinet meeting this morning, that the cabinet deadlock over the question of extending military conscription had been compromised. Thus the country is saved from the anxious hours which have suffered until parliament reassembles on Tuesday and from the newspaper controversy which would have occurred meantime.

The Labor party, which was the only political group united against further measures of compulsion, is credited with paying the way to the agreement. The leader of the Labor party, Arthur Henderson, president

of the board of education, proposed, according to the reports, a further trial of voluntary enlistment, with the promise that the Laborites would consent to a gradual extension of conscription, if it proved necessary, to secure the number of men which the military authorities consider essential.

The Labor members, together with others, demanded that they be informed on the exact position—what number of men had already been enrolled and pledged; how many the war office requires to enlarge the army and replace the wastage by casualties and other causes. Consequently a secret session of both houses will be convened Tuesday, at which the government will supply full information.

An official statement tonight declares that the settlement satisfies all sections of opinion represented in the government and emphasizes the sole reason for the secret session of parliament is to supply confidential information to the members.

Until Premier Asquith's statement yesterday the public failed to realize that the government was actually on the brink of dissolution, as hostile newspapers have strenuously advertised previous crises, which failed to crystallize.

This real crisis, which is now surmounted for the present, at least, was not a division on party lines. The Northcliffe press, so-called, supported by the conservative Morning Post, has attacked the coalition cabinet, and particularly the prime minister, for failure to frame and execute a vigorous war policy, and has demanded general conscription, under the watchword "equality of sacrifice for all."

The Liberal papers, with the conservative Daily Telegraph and most of the provincial papers, supported the government.

Among the politicians, David Lloyd-George, who, during the earlier stages of the war, became the most popular of the Liberal members of the cabinet; Sir Edward Carson, who resigned from the cabinet because of his dissatisfaction with the management of the Gallipoli campaign, and Lord Milner—the two last being strong conservatives—have led in the demand for extending conscription.

Mr. Lloyd-George appears to have let favor among the Liberals in the same degree that he has gained it among the Conservatives, while the Liberals rightly or wrongly, attribute to Sir Edward Carson party motives for his course, as the Ulster leader has been the Liberals' bitterest opponent since the home rule campaign.

Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, has strongly supported conscription, but it is believed that he placed the retention of the cabinet above every other consideration in importance.

FRENCH BEGIN

AN OFFENSIVE

They Have Captured Trenches

Around Verdun Held

By Germans.

London, April 20.—East and west of the Meuse the French, according to their official reports, have driven the Germans out of important positions. The victories won on two successive days—Wednesday and today—constitute the most emphatic phase of the French counter-offensive since its initiation on April 9.

On Wednesday the French infantry attacked the German outposts of Vaux, northeast of Verdun, captured certain sections of the German trenches, took a doubtful and a large number of prisoners and inflicted heavy losses on the crown prince's fighting men.

Today the French swung their infantry attack on the Dead Man hill section, west of the Meuse, and drove the Germans out of most of the trenches which the Germans had been holding on the slope of that upland since April 19.

Counter to German Blow.

The present French offensive is held by military critics here to be a counter to the new German activity at Les Eparges, thirteen miles southeast of Verdun. This activity, General Pershing evidently believes, was a part of the German strategy to squeeze in the extreme right flank of the French forces on the edge of the Woerthe plain.

The German official statement refers to a "strong attack" by the French in Callette wood, but asserts it was repulsed with heavy losses.

The communication issued tonight reads as follows:

"In the Argonne our artillery cannonaded the roads of communication behind the enemy front and the Malancourt wood."

West of the Meuse great artillery activity prevailed in the sectors of hill 304 and Avocourt. An attack launched by us in the region of Le Mort Homme enabled us to drive the enemy out of some sections of a trench occupied by him on April 19.

"East of the Meuse a violent bombardment occurred in the region of Douaumont and Vaux, where were some artillery guns in the Woerthe."

"The day was comparatively calm on the rest of the front."

MAN TAKES FLIGHT

ON EVE OF WEDDING

Denver, Colo., April 20.—The Easter wedding planned by Miss Bonnie Shannon, 2413 Tremont place, has



The Doctor's Advice

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms or diseases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College-Elliwood Sts., Dayton, O., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescriptions can be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesaler.

Am so crippled that I cannot walk. Please answer at once.

Answer: Here is the best remedy for rheumatism, sciatica, and all taken according to directions you will soon be out again and be strong and well. Get 2 drams of iodide of potassium, 4 drams sodium salicylate, 1/2 oz. wine of colchicum, 1 oz. comp. essence, cardiol, 1 oz. comp. fluid balmwort and 5 oz. of syrup sarsaparilla comp. Mix and take a teaspoonful at meal time and again before going to bed.

C. O. C. asks: "I am constipated, tongue coated, have headache, dizziness and indigestion sometimes. Please advise."

Answer: I advise that you begin using three grain sulphur tablets (not sulphur). These tablets are laxative, act on the liver, kidneys and bowels and tend to keep the blood pure, by arousing the eliminative functions. Relief should follow quickly.

"Secretary" writes: "I have pains in my spine and frightful headache in back of head, fainting spells, twitching and trembling, nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and strength, and in fact am a 'has been,' when it comes to performing accustomed work and duties. Please advise."

Answer: In all such cases the assimilative functions have not kept pace with waste functions and a powerful harmless tonic treatment is necessary. The grain cadomene tablets unexcelled and astonishingly beneficial in such cases and advise them for you.

Mrs. C. W. B. asks: "I suffer greatly owing to too much fat. Can you advise me of a good reduction remedy?"

Answer: Any well stocked pharmacy can supply you with 5 grain arbolone tablets, packed in sealed tubes with full directions for use. These tablets have proven wonderfully effective in reducing abnormal fat.—Advertisement.

Miss "Constance" asks: "I am very thin and bloodless and want to increase my weight about 30 pounds. Please tell me what method to pursue?"

Answer: A regular and persistent use of three grain hypo-nutrient tablets will usually produce an increase of weight by adding nutrition and building up the flesh tissues. Scores of patients have reported increases of from 10 to 40 pounds from the use of these tablets. Full directions come with each sealed package.

Mrs. A. asks: "My scalp itches terribly, is feverish and a great amount of oily dandruff is present. What is good for this?"

Answer: First shampoo the hair and then apply plain white mayonai and rubbing thoroughly. This relieves the itching, overcomes the dandruff and makes the hair beautifully glossy and vigorous. Obtain in 4 oz. jars of druggists.

Mrs. Annie R. writes: "My husband is surely afflicted with some kidney disease. He has become weak and suffers with headache and pains in his back and groin. Pains are like rheumatism. His ankles swell and his feet seem to be tired all the time. Some days he has chills and no appetite. Please prescribe."

Answer: The symptoms indicate enlargement of kidneys and should not be neglected. I would advise balmwort tablets, a compound well suited to such cases. Obtain in sealed tubes with directions for home use.

"Old Soldier" writes: "I would like to know what to do for rheumatism, as I

been called off because her prospective husband, Henry Lempert, a Denver grocer's clerk, got "cold feet" and fled to Wyoming last night. Her father, B. W. Shannon, and her twin sister, Lillie, of Ogden, Utah, arrived yesterday to attend the wedding.

The trouble was precipitated a week ago when Lempert and his fiancée were accosted by a man named Carl Cunningham, who demanded of Lempert what he was doing with his wife. The bride-elect insisted she did not know Cunningham, and investigation developed that Cunningham had married another Bonnie Shannon in Littleton last June, according to court-house attaches there. The chance of marrying another man's wife was more than Lempert could stand, however, and he left Denver last night.

Miss Shannon and her sister say they will leave for Wyoming tonight to find him.

SUPPLIES SENT

BY NEW ROUTE

Columbus, N. M., April 30.—A wagon train laden with supplies started into Mexico from here today over a new route to Colonia Dublan which will save approximately (deleted) miles. Military authorities said that the road through the Boca Grande and Espla, which has been used since the start of the expedition, has become so rutted by heavy travel as to make the breaking in of a new road essential. This was taken as an indication that officials here have no confirmation of current rumors that the base is to be moved from Columbus to Presidio, Texas.

Unofficial reports seeping over the border today indicated that the pursuit of Villa was yet at a standstill and it was believed here that no new move would be made in the campaign until after the return to Washington of General H. L. Scott, chief of staff, from his consultation at San Antonio, with General Frederick Funston. Attention among military men here temporarily was deflected from the Mexican situation, attention here being focused on the German crisis.

Two army aviators are expected to arrive from the front today if weather conditions permit, carrying dispatches from General Pershing. However, high winds have delayed the start of the flight for the last two days.

TORNADO BRINGS

DEATH TO MANY

Kansas City, April 20.—Reports received up to noon today from the tornado swept sections of Missouri and Kansas indicated the death list in yesterday's storm would reach twenty. Over one hundred persons were injured. Property damage probably will amount to more than \$750,000. Stover, Morgan and Mo. still was cut off from communication to

"TIZ" FIXES ACHING, SWOLLEN, SORE FEET

How "Tiz" does comfort tired, burning, calloused feet and corns.



"Sure! I use 'Tiz' every time for any foot trouble."

Good-bye, sore feet, burning feet, swollen feet, tender feet, tired feet.

Good-bye, corns, callouses, bunions and raw spots. No more shoe tightness, no more limping with pain or drawing up your face in agony. "Tiz" is magical, acts right off. "Tiz" draws out all the poisonous exudations which puff up the feet. Use "Tiz" and wear smaller shoes. Use "Tiz" and forget your foot misery. Ah! how comfortable your feet feel.

Get a 25-cent box of "Tiz" now at any druggist or department store. Don't suffer. Have good feet, glad feet, feet that never swell, never hurt, never get tired. A year's foot comfort guaranteed or money refunded.—Advertisement.

SMOOT WILL URGE

PASSAGE OF BILL

Washington, April 20.—Senator Reed Smoot requested the conference committee of the Indian appropriation bill to reconsider its action in rejecting the senate amendment opening for settlement unsold glsionite lands in the former Uncompaghe Indian reservation. The committee will grant a hearing on the matter to Senator Smoot tomorrow morning.

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